Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

943
763
op. 4

WORLD IMPORT DUTIES on UNITED STATES DAIRY PRODUCTS

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
★ MAY 3 1956 ★
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

by W. Bruce Silcox

Foreign Agriculture Report No. 87

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

March 1956

For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price 15 cents

Preface

Determining the import duty on a single dairy product would seem to be a relatively simple task, but it presents a number of complexities—complexities that are multiplied when the duties, surcharges, taxes, and fees on several dairy products in many countries are computed, as they have been for this study.

Differences in language and expression; lack of clear, descriptive foreign tariff schedules; differences in the rates at which currencies are converted; the large number of taxes applied differently on imports—these are some of the real obstacles to accurate determination of import charges.

A problem frequently encountered in interpreting the classifications set forth in many foreign tariff schedules was that they lacked specificity and were so broad that it was not possible to be sure which of two or more classifications was intended to cover the item under consideration.

Conversion of foreign currencies into United States dollars is simple in the case of countries with unitary rates of exchange—Canada, for example. It becomes more difficult, however, in the case of countries having multiple exchange rates showing wide variation—Brazil and Iran, for instance. In this study, unless otherwise specified in official documents of the countries involved, conversions of foreign values to United States currency were made at the prevailing official rate of exchange.

Which of the additional taxes and fees imposed by governments were applicable to given commodities and how they were applied was not always clear. These charges are numerous; among them are the customs surtax (sometimes referred to as an emergency surtax), revenue tax, turnover tax, production tax, animal protection tax, additional tare tax, transaction tax, package tax, stamp tax, primage tax, stowage tax, wharfage and portage taxes, tonnage tax, public works tax, physical culture tax, gross sales tax, and road tax.

It is believed that if those who have occasion to use this publication will keep these complexities in mind, the data presented will be more fully understood.

Contents

	Page
Import duties—a factor in retarding trade	1
Import duties and other charges on United States dairy products:	
Butter	2
Cheddar cheese	3
Evaporated milk	4
Condensed milk	5
Dried whole milk	6
Nonfat dry milk solids	7
Malted milk	9
Ice cream mix	9
Infant foods	11

WORLD IMPORT DUTIES ON UNITED STATES DAIRY PRODUCTS

By

W. Bruce Silcox*

The importance of the export market to United States dairy farmers becomes increasingly apparent as output of butter, cheese, dried milk, and certain other manufactured dairy products continues to exceed domestic consumption.

Historically, exports of dairy products from the United States have been only a small part of domestic production—usually less than 1 percent on a milk-equivalent basis. Exceptions to this pattern were during and following World War I and World War II, when large quantities of dairy products, particularly cheese and processed milks, were exported. However, even at the peak of the war movement, which occurred in 1944, only 5.7 percent of total domestic production went abroad. During World War II, with most channels of trade denied to commercial exporters, the bulk of United States exports moved under Government programs. More recently, Government-sponsored programs have tapered off, and include only about one-third of all exports of dairy products in terms of milk equivalent.

Increased commercial exports would decrease the need for dairy support programs and result in a market in which the forces of supply and demand might move more freely with the prospect of higher net returns to milk producers.

Import Duties—A Factor in Retarding Trade

In seeking to develop markets abroad, traders find that one of the obstacles they encounter in certain countries is import duties. Other barriers to trade in dairy products exist, of course: Increased agricultural production in many countries, a trend toward self-sufficiency, bilateral trading, a shortage of dollar exchange, selective use of dollars, inconvertibility of currencies, and the allegedly high level of United States export prices, for instance. Import charges, then, while not always the greatest barrier to imports, are by and large of sufficient magnitude to be of some importance.

*Dr. Silcox is agricultural economist, Dairy and Poultry Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

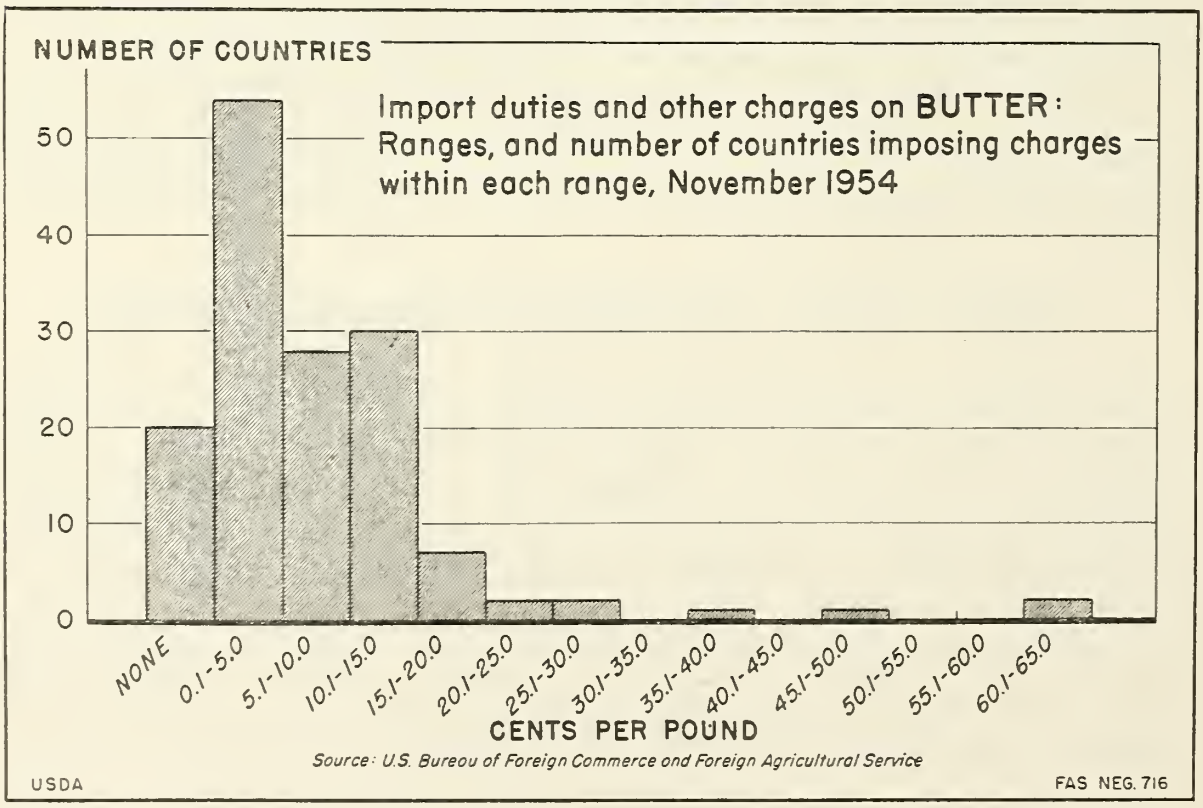
At no time in the past, however, have the data representing the various import charges on dairy products been assembled or computed and set forth in such a way that the precise or even approximate cost of entry could easily be identified. In view of the lack of this information, the apparent need for it, and the frequency with which it is sought, this study was made in October-December 1954. Since then, a few rates of duty and other charges have changed, but it is believed that the information given in this report is of sufficient value and that the relationships in the data are sufficiently similar to those prevailing at the time of the study to warrant presentation here.

Import Duties and Other Charges on U.S. Dairy Products

Butter

Of the 147 countries [1] included in the study of tariff rates on butter, 20 admitted the product duty free. The others had import duties ranging from 0.2 cent to 64.4 cents per pound. About 40 percent of the countries imposed duties on butter of from 5.1 to 15 cents a pound; and about 35 percent of them had charges higher than the 7-cent import duty of the United States.

Colombia's duty was the highest—64.4 cents per pound—in November 1954, and is still the highest. On February 16, 1955, new rates became effective, increasing the net duty to approximately 71.6 cents. The 64.4-cents-per-pound rate was made up as follows: A specific duty of 1 peso plus 20 centavos per gross kilogram (equivalent



[1] The term countries is used in the broad sense and designates colonies and protectorates, where applicable, as well as independent countries.

to 18.5 cents per pound at current rates of exchange) and ad valorem taxes of 108 percent of the c. i. f. value (equivalent to about 45.9 cents per pound).

Turkey's rate of duty on butter ranked next to that of Colombia in November when it was 60.9 cents per pound, but was reduced on July 1, 1955. The rate as of November was made up of a specific duty of 277.19 Turkish pounds per 100 kilograms (the equivalent of 44.6 cents per pound) plus a 20 percent ad valorem tax and a 15 percent transaction tax based on the sum of other duties involved. The rate that became effective on July 1 was 50 percent ad valorem plus a 15 percent ad valorem tax for animal health protection. On this basis, the import duty on butter was reduced to roughly 27 cents per pound.

Costa Rica had the third highest rate—49.3 cents per pound—as a result of specific and ad valorem duties.

Next was the Dominican Republic. Its specific duty of 60 cents per kilogram plus a 23 percent of gross value import tax, together with special taxes and consular fees, totaled roughly 37.5 cents per pound, depending on the size of shipments.

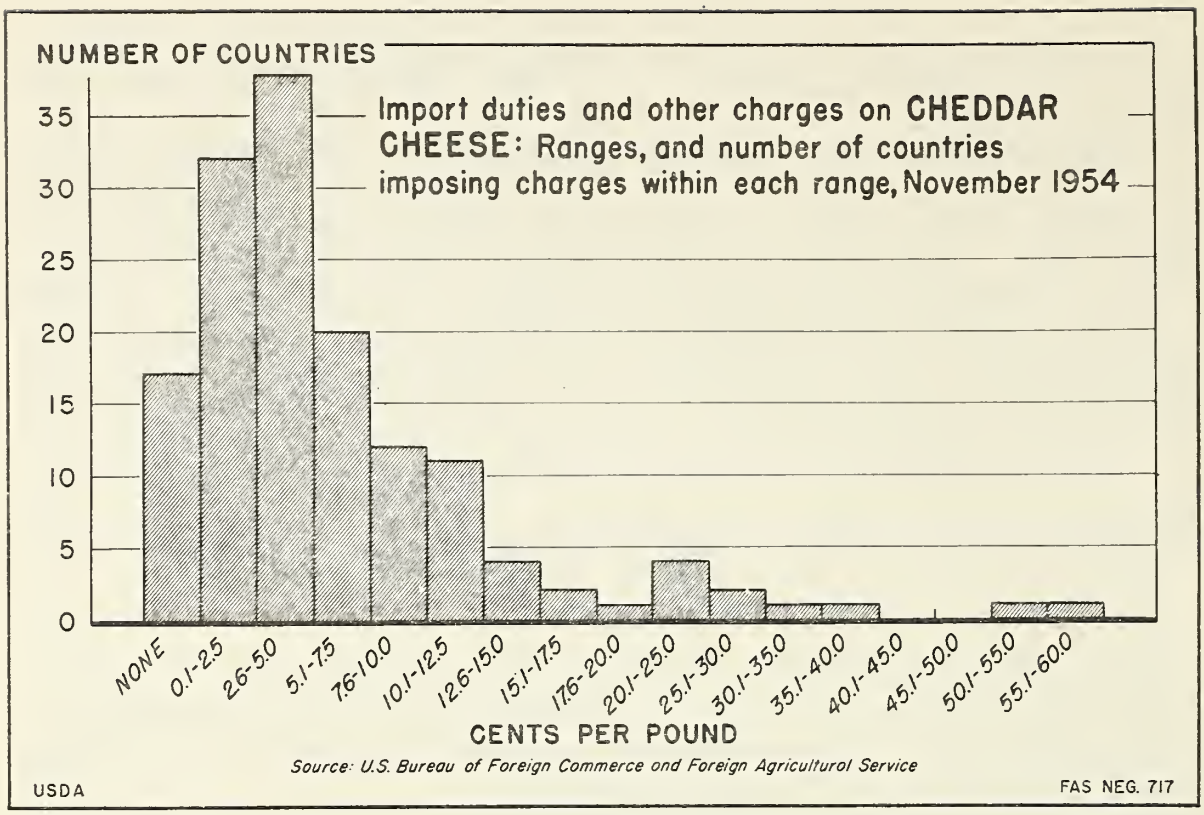
Venezuela, Brazil, and Ethiopia followed in that order, with import duties of 30, 26.3, and 24.6 cents per pound, respectively.

To all countries in 1954, United States commercial exports of butter were only 3.3 million pounds. Yugoslavia received 1.4 million pounds—the largest quantity—and Peru, the Philippine Republic, and the Canal Zone, a total of 1.2 million pounds. The rest went in smaller quantities to 24 other countries. During the same year, United States commercial imports of butter totaled approximately 962,000 pounds; 566,000 pounds came from New Zealand, 299,000 pounds from Denmark, 62,000 pounds from Argentina, and the rest from the Netherlands, Sweden, and Australia (in that order).

Cheddar Cheese

Of the 147 countries included in the study of tariff rates on Cheddar cheese, 17 admitted the product duty free. The others had import duties ranging from 0.2 cent to 56.3 cents per pound. Eighty-two percent of the countries admitted cheese either duty free or at rates of not more than 10 cents a pound, and in about a third of these countries the rates were only 2.6 to 5 cents. The United States duty falls within this range; it is 5 cents per pound when the export price is more than 20 cents but not more than 25 cents a pound; but it is 15 percent ad valorem when the price is over 25 cents (which it was at the time of the study). In 75 of the countries studied, the import duty was higher than in the United States; and in 11 it was the same.

Colombia's duty was the highest—56.3 cents per pound—in November 1954. Of this amount, 27.2 cents was accounted for by a specific duty of 1½ pesos per kilogram, and the rest by ad valorem taxes.



On February 16, 1955, new rates became effective, reducing the duty to 52.2 cents per pound.

Turkey's rate of duty on Cheddar cheese—50.3 cents—was next highest.

Costa Rica, with a duty of 35.9 cents, ranked third.

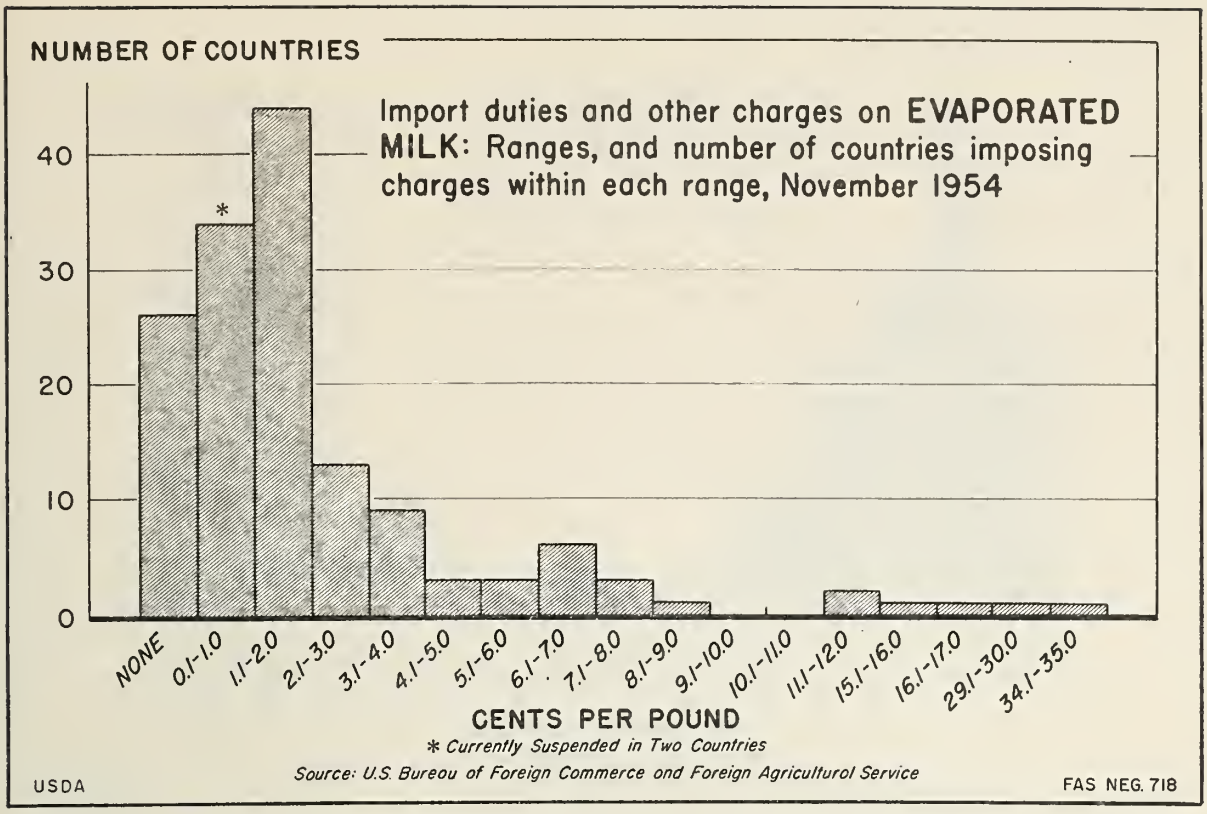
Honduras, the Dominican Republic, and Cuba followed, with duties of 33.2, 28.5, and 28 cents per pound, respectively.

United States trade in Cheddar cheese, as in butter, is small in relation to domestic production. During 1954, commercial exports of processed and nonprocessed Cheddar cheese were only slightly more than 3 million pounds; Venezuela, Panama, Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy, Mexico, and Greece accounted for more than 50 percent of the shipments. During the same year, United States imports of Cheddar cheese were approximately 2.8 million pounds, 82 percent of which came from New Zealand.

Evaporated Milk

Of the 148 countries included in the study of tariff rates on evaporated milk, 26 admitted the product duty free. The others had import duties ranging from 0.05 cent to 34.7 cents per pound. More than half of the countries that imposed duties, however, had rates of 2 cents per pound or less: 34 had 1 cent per pound or less and 44, 1.1 to 2 cents. In 7 countries the rate of duty on evaporated milk was the same as in the United States—1 cent per pound; in 88 the duty was higher.

Colombia, Turkey, and Brazil had the highest rates—34.7, 29.7, and 16.9 cents per pound, respectively. Uruguay's 15.9-cents-per-pound duty and Iran's and Antigua's 11.5 cents followed.



Based on the delivered New York price of $5.90 per case for known brands in car lots (13.56 cents per pound), the duty in Colombia was more than 2½ times the New York price per pound; but effective February 16, 1955, it dropped to 26.7 cents.

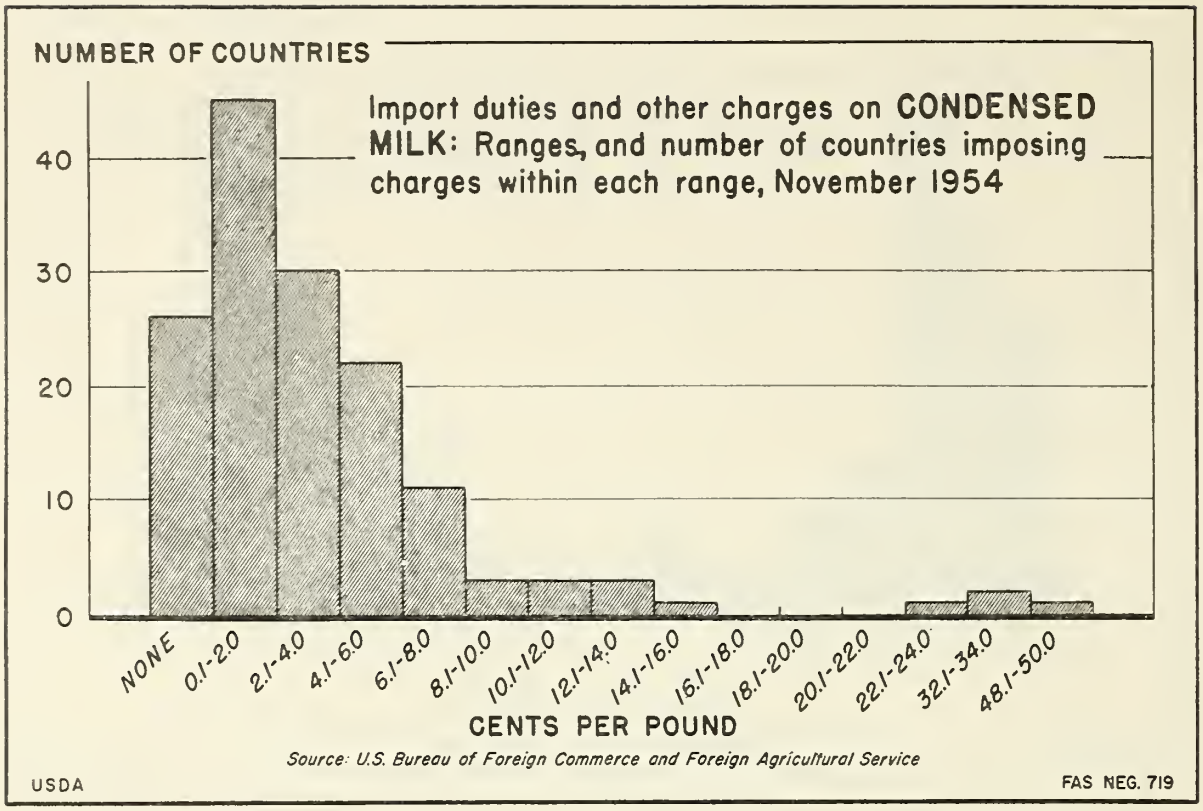
Unlike most of the other United States dairy products, evaporated milk has been able to compete in world markets, partly because it is packaged in acceptable containers under established names. Important also is the fact that the United States can fill the export demand for evaporated milk out of supplies on hand, while other producing countries must program their production in advance.

In 1954, United States commercial exports of evaporated milk were 131.4 million pounds; more than 70 percent of this went to the Philippine Republic, which levies no import duties on any United States dairy product. About 20 percent went to Cuba and Mexico, despite the size of their import duties—2.6 and 6.6 cents per pound, respectively. During 1954, United States imports of evaporated milk totaled 51,600 pounds, all from Canada.

Condensed Milk

As might be expected, the general pattern of import duties on condensed milk is not unlike that on evaporated milk. In fact, the same 26 countries admitted both products duty free, and 44 countries imposed the same duty on the two. Duties ranged a little wider for condensed milk, however—from 0.05 cent to 50 cents a pound; but two-thirds of the countries imposed duties of from 0.1 cent to 6 cents a pound. In more than half of the countries the import duty was higher than the United States rate of 1.75 cents per pound.

Colombia's import duty on condensed milk—50 cents a pound—



was the highest when this study was begun, in October 1954, and it remains so, although by a fraction of a cent only: on February 16, 1955, the rate was reduced to 34.5 cents per pound, just half a cent under Turkey's duty.

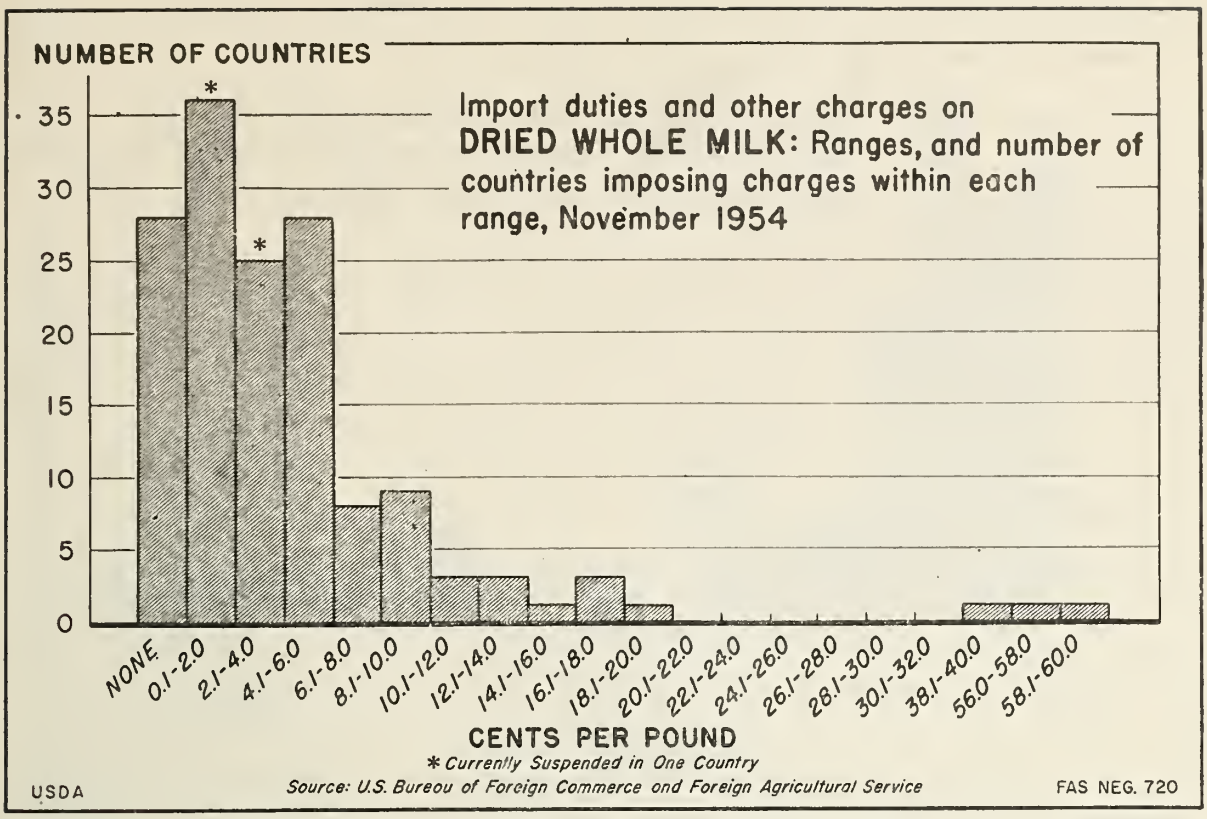
Uruguay ranks third, with a rate of 32.1 cents per pound, and Spain follows, with 22.2 cents.

In 1954, United States commercial exports of condensed milk totaled about 1.4 million pounds, mostly to Formosa and Venezuela. During 1954, United States imports of condensed milk were 8,405 pounds—all from the Netherlands.

Dried Whole Milk

Of the 148 countries included in the study of tariff rates on dried whole milk, 28 admitted the product duty free. In addition, two countries—Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia—had suspended their duties before the study was begun. Although none of the countries prohibited by edict the importation of dried whole milk, two of them did so, in effect, by the very size of the duties imposed. More than 70 percent of the countries had import duties of less than 10.1 cents per pound more than one-fourth had duties that were lower than the United States' 3.1-cents-per-pound rate on an annual import quota of 7,000 pounds; and more than half of them had a higher rate.

Again, Colombia had the highest duty; its import duty and taxes amounted to 59 cents a pound, made up as follows: A specific duty of 1 peso plus 20 centavos per gross kilogram (equivalent to 18.5 cents per pound at current rates of exchange) and ad valorem taxes of 108 percent of the export price (equivalent to about 40.5 cents per



pound). At the November f. a. s. New York price of 36 cents a pound, Colombia's total import charges were 163 percent of the value of the product itself. Under new rates effective February 16, 1955, however, those charges were reduced to 39 cents per pound.

Not greatly different from the Colombian duty on dried whole milk was the rate in Turkey—56.4 cents per pound. That total was made up of a specific duty equivalent to 41.6 cents per pound (at current rates of exchange) plus a 20 percent ad valorem tax equivalent to 7.5 cents per pound for animal health protection and a 15 percent transaction tax of 7.3 cents per pound, which was based on all duty charges. Under new rates, effective on July 1, the import tax on dried whole milk was reduced to 27.9 cents, less than half the rate in effect when this study was made.

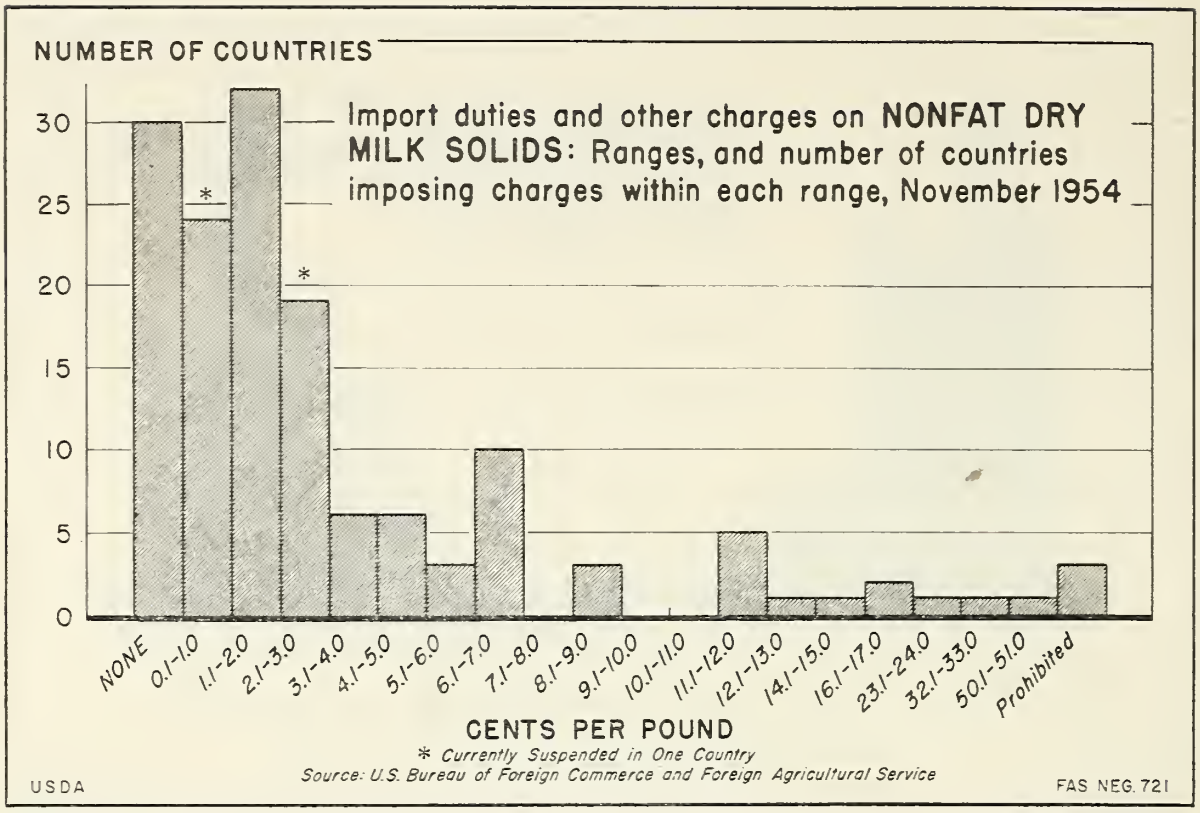
Uruguay's rate of duty on dried whole milk ranked third; it was 39.3 cents per pound, made up as follows: 48 percent ad valorem plus a surtax of 21 percent of the c. i. f. value.

Haiti and New Zealand were next in line, with import duties of 20.3 and 19.8 cents per pound, respectively.

To all countries in 1954, United States commercial exports of dried whole milk totaled 42.4 million pounds. Venezuela was the principal destination, receiving 31.5 million pounds. During 1954, United States imports of dried whole milk were only 9,232 pounds, all from the Netherlands and New Zealand.

Nonfat Dry Milk Solids

Of the 148 countries included in the study of tariff rates on nonfat dry milk solids, 30 admitted the product duty free and 3 prohibited it. The others had duties ranging from 0.2 cent to 50.5 cents per



pound. Half of the countries imposed duties on nonfat dry milk solids of less than 3 cents per pound. Nearly one-fourth of them had charges lower than the 1.5-cents-per-pound rate prevailing in the United States in November 1954 on an annual quota of 1,807,000 pounds, and nearly half of them had charges equal to or higher than ours.

The three countries that prohibited commercial shipments of nonfat dry milk solids were Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. However, they permitted importation by a licensed pharmacist of certain milk products, skimmed or half skimmed, concentrated with or without sweetening; but the products must be visibly marked in French, Quoc-Ngu, and Chinese if they are to be used as infant food by prescription.

Turkey, which figured prominently in high rates on other dairy products, had the highest import duty on nonfat dry milk solids—50.5 cents per pound. This rate was 4.3 times the export price of 11.75 cents per pound, basis port of export, current in November 1954. Turkey's specific and ad valorem rates on nonfat dry milk solids were the same as on dried whole milk; the lower charges on nonfat dry milk solids arise of course from the lower export price of that product. Effective on July 1, 1955, Turkey cut its duty drastically—to 9.9 cents per pound.

Colombia's rate of duty—32.7 cents—ranked second to the top in November 1954, but on February 16, 1955, it was reduced to 25.7 cents per pound.

Costa Rica had the third highest duty; it was 24 cents per pound.

During 1954, United States commercial exports of nonfat dry milk solids were 156.8 million pounds, with Japan, Korea, Israel, and

Chile accounting for about 108 million. United States imports in 1954 amounted to 709,852 pounds, more than two-thirds of which came from Canada. The rest came from Australia.

Malted Milk

Of the 146 countries included in the study of tariff rates on malted milk, 17 admitted the product duty free. The others had import duties ranging from 0.05 cent to 73.5 cents per pound. More than half of the countries imposed duties on malted milk of from 4.1 to 12 cents per pound; and about 45 percent of them had charges higher than the 8.6-cents-per-pound rate of the United States.

Colombia had the highest duty—73.5 cents per pound—in November 1954, but, effective February 16, 1955, reduced it to 46.5 cents.

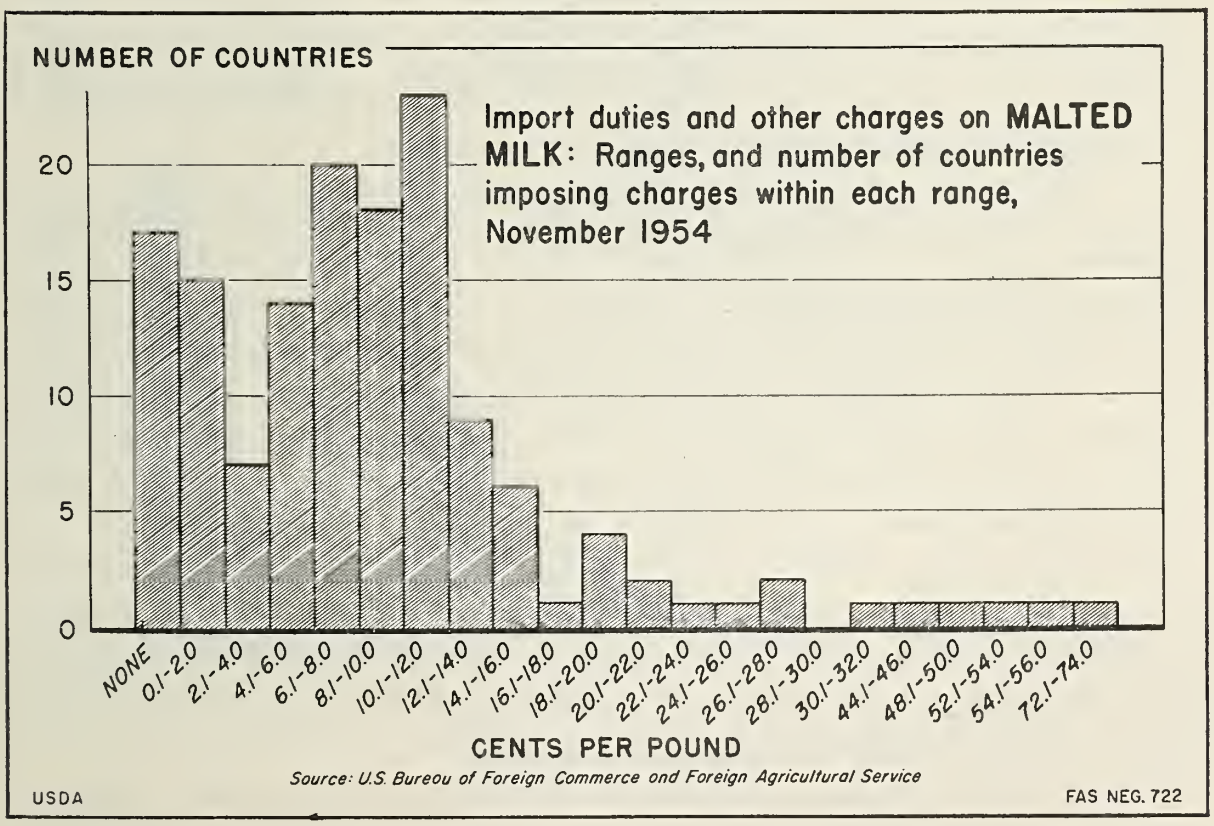
Uruguay, Turkey, and Costa Rica, which ranked next, had import charges that were considerably closer than those of Colombia to the October 1954 f. a. s. New York price of 49.58 cents per pound. Rates in those countries were 54.5, 54, and 49 cents per pound, respectively.

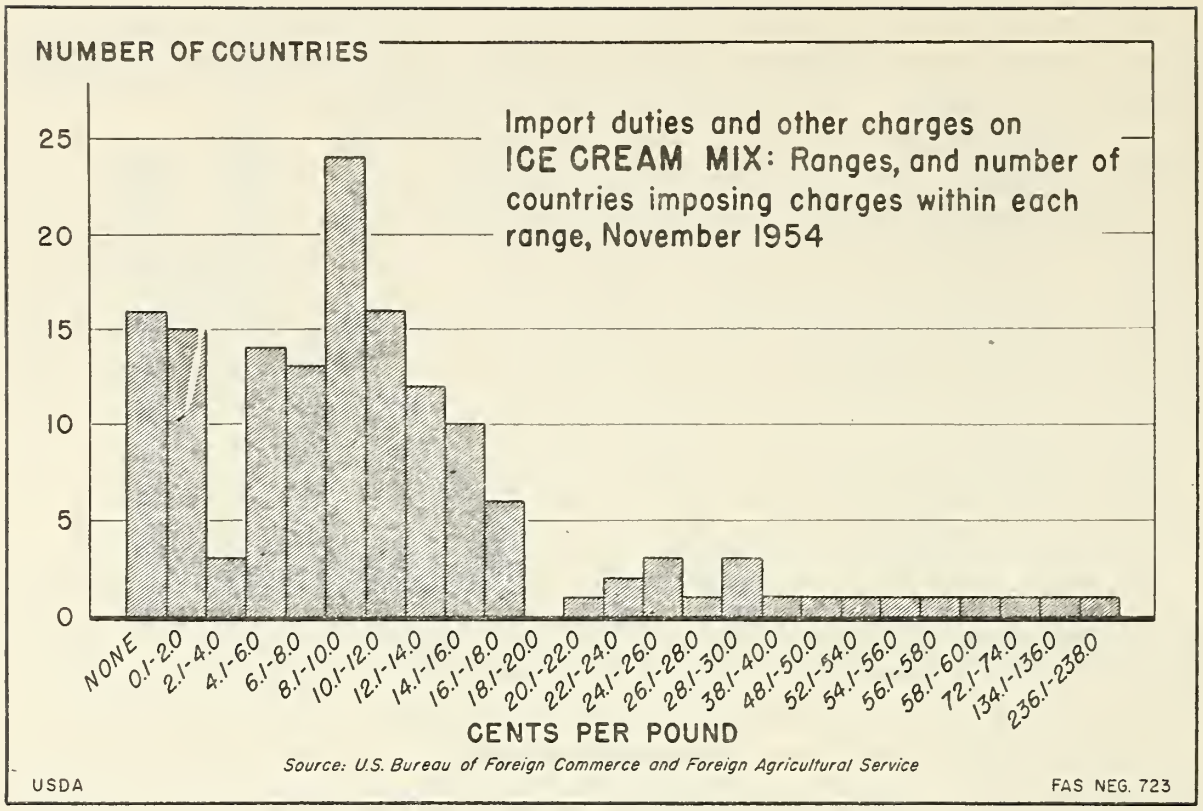
United States trade in malted milk is small; exports during each of the past 2 years (1953 and 1954) were only about 3.3 million pounds. United States imports during the same period were around 6,500 pounds annually.

Ice Cream Mix

The import duties on ice cream mix and malted milk were similar, as were the October f. a. s. New York prices for the two products—49.58 cents per pound for malted milk and 47.68 cents for ice cream mix.

Of the 148 countries included in the study of tariff rates on ice





cream mix, 16 admitted the product duty free. The others had import duties ranging from 0.05 cent to $2.38 per pound. About 45 percent of the countries, however, imposed duties of from 4.1 to 12 cents per pound; and nearly 45 percent of them had duties higher than the United States rate of 9.8 cents.

In November 1954, these eight countries imposed duties on ice cream mix that exceeded the price at which the product was exported:

	Cents per pound		*Cents per pound*
Dominican Republic	238.0	Iran	56.3
Venezuela	136.0	Mexico	55.6
Colombia	[1] 71.9	Turkey	53.3
Ecuador	60.0	Costa Rica	49.7

[1] Reduced to 45.4 cents as of Feb. 16, 1955.

In the Dominican Republic, under item 1039–(a) of the tariff schedule, milk in any form of sherbet or ice cream or forming part of a preparation for the manufacture of sherbet or ice cream is dutiable at the rate of 5 pesos (equivalent to $5) per kilogram, net weight, or $2.27 per pound. To this specific duty are added an import tax of 23 percent of gross value, small cargo and document taxes, and consular and other fees—all of which bring the total duty on ice cream mix entering the Republic up to $2.38 a pound.

For Venezuela, which had the second highest import duty on ice cream mix ($1.36 per pound), the procedure for arriving at the total charge was considerably less involved; with a duty of 10 bolivars per gross kilogram and a bolivar exchangeable for 30 cents in United States currency, the rate is $1.36 per pound.

United States trade in ice cream mix is small; during 1954, exports

were only 1.2 million pounds. Imports, although not classified separately, may be regarded as negligible.

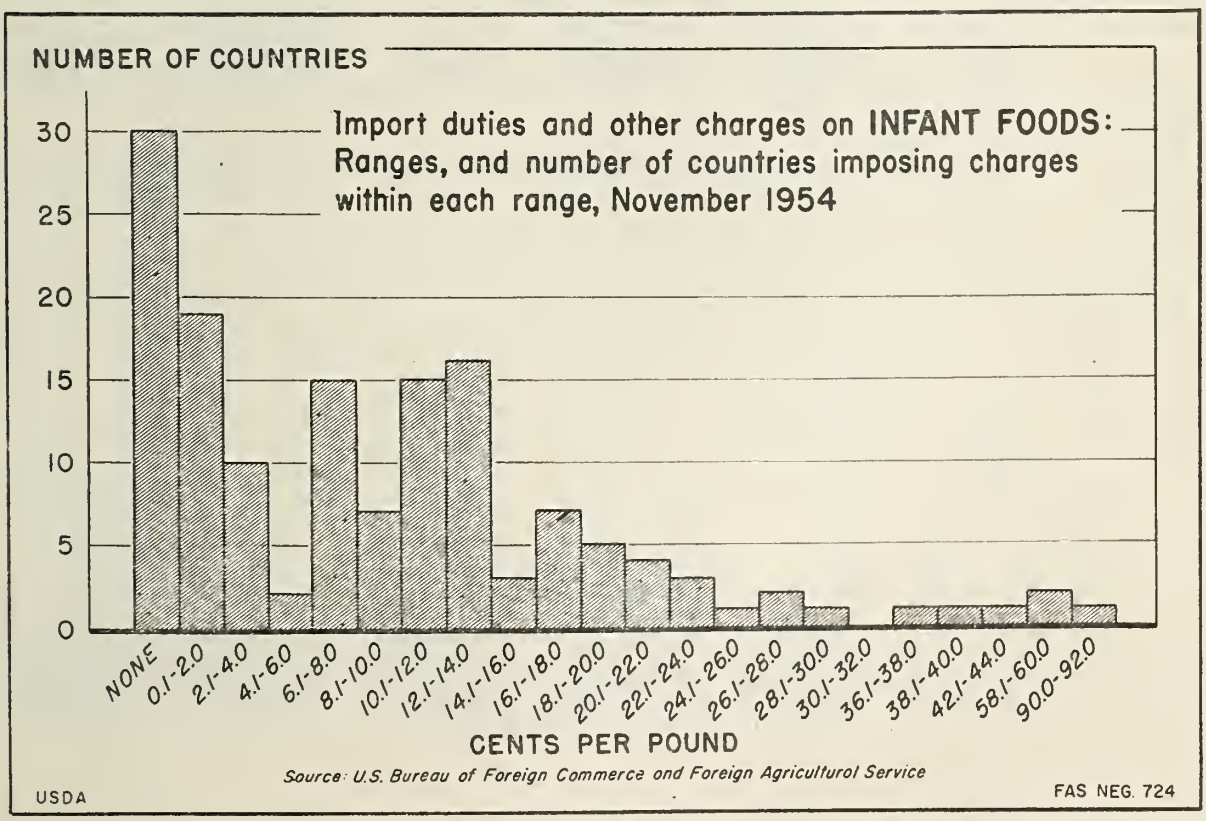
Infant Foods

Of the 146 countries included in the study of tariff rates on infant foods, 20 admitted the products duty free. The others had import duties ranging from 0.05 cent to 91.9 cents per pound. More than 45 percent of the countries imposed duties on infant foods of from 6 to 20 cents per pound; and more than 35 percent levied duties higher than the 11.6-cents-per-pound duty prevailing in the United States in November 1954, when this study was made.

The average price of infant foods exported during October 1954 (66.57 cents per pound, f. a. s. New York) was 35 percent above that for malted milk and for ice cream mix. Accordingly, where ad valorem rates were applied, the duty on infant foods would be expected to be higher than on malted milk or ice cream mix. However, foreign countries apparently tend to encourage imports of infant foods either by imposing lower ad valorem rates or by admitting the product free; for in less than half of the countries studied was the duty on infant foods higher than on the other two products.

Colombia was the only country that had an import duty that exceeded the United States export price; there, ad valorem charges plus a specific duty equivalent to 18.5 cents brought the total import duty on infant foods to 91.9 cents per pound. Effective February 16, 1955, however, the rate was reduced to 55.9 cents.

During recent years, United States exports of infant foods have been around 11 million pounds annually. Its imports, although not classified separately, are considered negligible.



Import duties and other charges on selected dairy products, by country, November 1954

[In cents per pound] [1]

Country	Butter	Cheddar cheese	Evaporated milk	Condensed milk	Dried whole milk	Nonfat dry milk solids	Malted milk	Ice cream mix	Infant foods
Aden	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Afghanistan	14. 3	8. 9	5. 2	10. 2	13. 1	4. 6	18. 2	17. 8	24. 1
Algeria	10. 5	4. 1	1. 6	4. 9	4. 4	1. 5	11. 1	10. 9	14. 7
Angola	15. 6	10. 3	1. 8	3. 6	4. 3	1. 5	13. 0	12. 3	16. 6
Annobón	. 4	. 4	. 4	. 4	. 4	. 4	. 4	. 4	. 4
Anguilla	3. 0	2. 3	1. 3	1. 3	1. 3	1. 3	8. 5	8. 2	. 9
Antigua	6. 5	4. 6	11. 7	4. 5	5. 8	11. 7	9. 8	9. 5	1. 5
Argentina	18. 4	12. 7	6. 1	12. 4	16. 5	5. 2	9. 1	22. 0	28. 5
Australia	12. 1	8. 0	3. 0	3. 0	5. 0	5. 0	14. 1	13. 9	(2)
Austria	9. 8	4. 9	6. 1	6. 1	6. 1	6. 1	6. 1	6. 1	6. 1
Bahamas	3. 5	5. 1	2. 3	2. 7	9. 2	3. 2	12. 7	12. 2	17. 0
Barbados	5. 7	7. 2	1. 3	1. 2	1. 2	12. 1	12. 2	11. 8	16. 3
Basutoland	2. 3	10. 2	1. 4	1. 7	5. 1	6. 9	7. 8	14. 7	(2)
Bechuanaland	2. 3	10. 2	1. 4	1. 7	5. 1	6. 9	7. 8	14. 7	(2)
Belgian Congo	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10. 4	10. 2	13. 8
Belgium	6. 1	3. 8	2. 0	5. 5	5. 4	1. 7	9. 0	8. 7	11. 6
Bermuda	4. 0	4. 4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	8. 9	8. 5	11. 9
Bolivia	. 5	8. 7	. 2	. 5	. 7	. 2	1. 0	1. 0	1. 3
Brazil	26. 3	24. 6	16. 9	12. 4	17. 0	17. 0	26. 0	25. 1	27. 5
Borneo, North	6. 1	1. 3	1. 0	1. 0	1. 0	1. 0	2. 5	2. 4	(2)
British Guiana	4. 6	4. 6	. 7	4. 1	1. 8	. 5	18. 3	17. 5	26. 6
British Honduras	6. 1	4. 2	. 7	1. 3	1. 8	. 5	12. 8	12. 3	10. 2
British Somaliland	10. 0	6. 4	3. 7	7. 3	9. 3	3. 3	10. 2	12. 2	(2)
Burma	10. 0	8. 9	3. 3	6. 9	9. 0	2. 9	18. 2	17. 8	9. 9
Brunei	(3)	(3)	1. 5	1. 5	1. 6	1. 6	1. 5	1. 5	1. 5

Cambodia	6.1	3.8	1.3	2.7	3.6	(4)	5.2	5.1	6.9
Canada	12.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	8.9	10.7	11.9
Cape Verde Islands	6.3	6.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	6.3	6.3	6.3
Ceylon	(2)	5.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.9
Chile	1.9	2.0	.6	1.0	2.0	1.2	2.4	2.3	2.8
Colombia [5]	64.4	56.3	34.7	50.0	59.0	32.7	73.5	71.9	91.9
Corsica	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Costa Rica	49.3	35.9	8.5	8.0	12.5	24.0	49.0	49.7	4.4
Cuba	14.5	28.0	2.6	2.6	16.7	4.7	3.7	4.6	3.1
Curaçao	2.0	1.3	.4	.8	1.1	.4	1.6	2.0	2.2
Cyprus	(2)	4.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Denmark	(2)	1.3	.3	.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Dominica	4.7	4.7	1.0	2.2	2.9	.9	15.5	7.4	21.2
Dominican Republic	37.5	8.5	6.0	6.0	13.8	8.2	15.6	238.0	19.3
Ecuador	15.0	7.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	27.0	60.0	3.0
Egypt	3.0	4.9	.7	2.9	(2)	(2)	7.8	7.6	10.2
Elobey	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
El Salvador	13.5	13.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	18.9	12.4	3.9
Ethiopia	24.6	10.1	6.7	7.2	7.2	2.3	5.6	9.9	13.3
Falkland Islands	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Fernando Po	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Finland	.2	.2	.05	.05	5.5	5.5	.05	.05	.05
Formosa	12.3	7.6	2.7	5.5	7.5	2.7	10.4	10.0	13.9
France	10.5	4.1	1.6	5.0	4.4	1.5	10.3	8.4	17.6
French Equatorial Africa	2.4	2.5	.8	1.6	2.1	.7	8.6	8.2	11.3
French Guiana	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.2	7.3	17.0
French Morocco	5.7	3.6	2.0	3.9	5.0	1.7	6.9	6.7	9.2
French West Africa	3.8	5.4	1.8	3.4	4.5	1.5	11.2	10.4	13.6
Gambia	6.1	3.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.6	7.3	(2)
Germany, West	10.2	6.4	4.7	8.3	7.2	2.3	10.4	10.4	13.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Import duties and other charges on selected dairy products, by country, November 1954—Continued

Country	Butter	Cheddar cheese	Evaporated milk	Condensed milk	Dried whole milk	Nonfat dry milk solids	Malted milk	Ice cream mix	Infant foods
Gibraltar	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Gold Coast	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Greece	3. 2	. 8	1. 4	2. 9	1. 3	1. 3	1. 3	1. 3	1. 3
Greenland	(2)	1. 3	. 3	. 3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Grenada	5. 0	3. 9	2. 0	10. 1	5. 9	1. 9	7. 9	12. 2	1. 5
Guadeloupe	12. 2	5. 0	1. 9	5. 5	5. 0	1. 6	12. 7	16. 0	19. 9
Guatemala	9. 5	7. 3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	14. 1	9. 6	(2)
Haiti	10. 5	6. 8	3. 4	3. 4	20. 3	6. 6	31. 0	29. 7	38. 5
Honduras	12. 5	33. 2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10. 3	10. 1	(2)
Hong Kong	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
India	10. 2	6. 3	3. 3	6. 9	9. 0	(2)	15. 9	15. 9	11. 6
Indonesia	12. 3	7. 6	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	9. 1	15. 3	(3)
Iran	14. 2	21. 3	11. 4	11. 4	11. 3	11. 3	21. 3	56. 3	21. 3
Iraq	15. 2	6. 4	. 5	. 5	5. 0	5. 0	(3)	24. 8	19. 2
Israel	2. 5	1. 9	1. 0	1. 0	1. 0	1. 0	(3)	24. 8	23. 2
Italy	12. 3	3. 1	2. 4	5. 5	6. 4	2. 1	9. 3	13. 2	12. 2
Jamaica	2. 7	2. 3	. 4	. 4	9. 0	2. 9	7. 8	7. 2	10. 2
Japan	14. 3	6. 4	3. 3	6. 9	9. 0	2. 9	17. 8	17. 0	19. 9
Jordan	6. 1	3. 8	2. 0	4. 1	6. 4	2. 1	7. 8	10. 2	8. 3
Kenya	12. 6	10. 2	2. 7	5. 5	7. 2	2. 3	11. 2	10. 7	13. 3
Korea	16. 4	10. 2	3. 3	6. 9	9. 0	2. 9	20. 4	29. 8	43. 0
Kuwait	1. 6	1. 1	. 6	1. 1	1. 5	. 5	2. 1	1. 9	2. 7
Laos	6. 1	3. 8	1. 3	2. 7	3. 6	(4)	5. 2	5. 1	6. 9
Lebanon	10. 2	6. 4	1. 49	3. 0	3. 9	1. 3	5. 7	12. 4	12. 4
Liberia	9. 2	6. 9	2. 3	2. 3	2. 3	2. 3	4. 6	17. 1	20. 6

Libya	2.0	1.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.2	9.7	13.8
Luxembourg	6.1	3.8	2.0	5.4	5.4	1.7	7.6	8.7	11.7
Macao	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Madagascar	6.1	3.8	2.0	4.0	5.4	1.7	7.6	7.3	10.3
Malta	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Martinique	14.4	4.0	1.7	5.8	5.4	1.7	13.2	16.0	20.6
Mauritius	2.0	1.9	1.6	3.4	8.5	2.7	12.1	11.5	16.3
Mexico	13.1	21.3	6.6	9.8	14.1	3.5	45.3	55.6	23.6
Malaya, Federation	1.3	(2)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	(2)
Miquelon	2.4	2.0	1.0	2.2	2.8	.9	5.0	5.2	6.7
Montserrat	5.0	3.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	6.5	9.5	9.1	12.9
Mozambique	4.7	2.9	1.0	2.1	2.8	.8	11.2	10.6	14.6
Netherlands	6.1	3.8	2.0	4.9	5.4	1.7	9.0	8.7	11.7
Nevis	3.0	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	8.5	8.2	.9
New Zealand	22.5	14.2	7.3	15.2	19.8	6.4	27.1	26.2	36.6
Nicaragua	14.1	16.7	6.8	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	30.0	8.3
Nigeria	5.0	5.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.2	9.6	(2)
Norway	17.4	7.6	7.3	5.7	11.5	11.5	7.6	7.6	7.6
Nyasaland	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.2	9.8	(2)
Pakistan	15.9	6.4	3.4	6.9	9.0	(2)	15.6	15.5	19.9
Panama	[6] 3.3	3.5	3.8	12.7	4.1	4.6	2.7	4.6	2.7
Paraguay	5.2	3.6	1.8	3.0	4.2	1.6	3.3	5.6	3.3
Peru	5.8	5.0	1.5	3.0	4.2	2.0	8.2	9.8	6.3
Philippine Republic	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Portugal	.9	.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Portuguese Guinea	2.4	2.5	.8	1.6	3.6	1.1	5.1	4.9	6.9
Puerto Rico	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rhodesia, Northern	[7] 2.3	6.4	[7] .6	[7] .6	[7] .6	[7] .6	10.2	9.7	13.6
Rhodesia, Southern	2.3	8.1	(7) .7	(7) .7	(7) 2.3	(7) 2.3	10.2	9.7	13.6
Rio Muni	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Import duties and other charges on selected dairy products, by country, November 1954—Continued

Country	Butter	Cheddar cheese	Evaporated milk	Condensed milk	Dried whole milk	Nonfat dry milk solids	Malted milk	Ice cream mix	Infant foods
Ruanda-Urundi	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10. 4	10. 2	10. 8
Saint Christopher	3. 0	2. 3	1. 3	1. 3	1. 3	. 3	8. 5	8. 2	. 9
Saint Helena	. 7	. 7	. 7	1. 4	1. 8	. 6	2. 5	2. 4	3. 4
Saint Lucia	5. 0	11. 9	. 6	. 6	6. 7	2. 1	9. 7	23. 2	2. 4
Saint Pierre	2. 4	2. 0	1. 0	2. 2	2. 8	. 9	5. 0	5. 2	6. 7
Saint Vincent	4. 6	2. 6	1. 2	1. 2	1. 2	1. 5	13. 5	13. 0	15. 5
Sarawak	(3)	(3)	1. 6	1. 6	1. 5	1. 5	1. 5	1. 5	1. 5
Saudi Arabia	6. 5	2. 5	1. 3	2. 7	3. 6	1. 1	5. 2	5. 1	10. 3
Seychelles	13. 6	8. 4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	16. 4	(2)
Sierra Leone	1. 7	3. 5	. 8	. 8	. 7	. 7	10. 2	9. 7	13. 3
Singapore	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Somaliland	. 8	. 5	. 2	. 5	. 7	. 2	7. 6	7. 3	10. 3
South-West Africa	2. 3	10. 2	1. 4	1. 7	5. 1	6. 9	7. 8	14. 7	(2)
Spain	11. 3	9. 3	7. 4	22. 2	6. 0	6. 0	22. 3	22. 3	22. 3
Spanish Morocco	5. 7	3. 6	2. 0	3. 9	5. 0	1. 7	7. 0	6. 6	9. 2
Sudan	10. 0	6. 4	3. 7	7. 3	9. 3	3. 2	13. 0	12. 7	17. 2
Surinam	. 4	. 3	1. 4	2. 6	3. 4	1. 2	4. 6	4. 4	6. 2
Swaziland	2. 3	10. 2	1. 4	1. 7	5. 1	6. 9	7. 8	14. 7	(2)
Sweden	1. 8	17. 5	1. 7	1. 7	1. 3	1. 3	(2)	(2)	(2)
Switzerland	12. 7	8. 5	1. 6	1. 6	1. 6	1. 6	1. 6	1. 6	5. 3
Syria	10. 2	6. 4	1. 4	3. 0	3. 9	1. 3	5. 7	12. 4	12. 4
Taiwan (see Formosa).									
Tanganyika	12. 3	5. 1	2. 7	5. 5	7. 2	2. 2	10. 4	9. 8	6. 6
Tangier	5. 7	3. 6	2. 0	3. 9	5. 0	1. 7	7. 0	6. 7	9. 2
Thailand	16. 7	20. 6	4. 5	4. 5	8. 4	8. 4	8. 4	8. 4	8. 4

Tobago	4.6	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	11.5	12.0	11.2	1.6
Togo	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Trinidad	4.6	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	11.5	12.0	11.2	1.6
Tunisia	2.6	2.6	2.0	5.3	9.5	3.1	5.6	5.4	7.6
Turkey	60.9	50.3	29.7	34.0	56.4	50.9	54.0	53.3	59.9
Uganda	12.6	10.2	2.7	5.5	2.3	2.3	11.2	10.7	13.3
Union of South Africa	2.3	10.2	1.4	1.7	5.1	6.9	7.8	14.7	(2)
United Kingdom	1.8	3.8	.7	1.2	.7	.7	5.5	5.3	7.6
United States	7.0	3.8	1.0	1.7	3.1	1.5	8.6	9.8	11.6
Uruguay	13.4	19.5	15.1	32.1	39.3	14.2	54.5	38.8	58.7
Venezuela	30.0	13.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	1.5	136.0	1.3
Vietnam	6.1	3.8	1.3	2.7	3.6	(4)	5.2	5.1	6.9
Virgin Island, British	2.3	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	6.2	5.9	(4)
Virgin Islands, U. S	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Zanzibar	.7	4.2	2.7	5.5	7.2	2.3	10.4	10.2	13.8

[1] Calculated equivalents.
[2] None.
[3] Not available.
[4] Prohibited.
[5] New rates became effective Feb. 16, 1955.
[6] Consular duty only.
[7] Currently suspended.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956